

(continued from page 3.)

tions are met in its operation for the benefit of the people who are taxed to foot the bills, they may take it to a higher authority or to the courts and have the objectionable feature set aside for the occasion—the established facts in the case always warranting such action.

Our new settlers often retard the cause of education in this section by insisting that, virtually, the schools be conducted only for the Americans—for that is exactly what it means where they employ purely English speaking teachers to teach the Mexican children. The Mexicans have lived in this country for the past 300 years and have attained a higher civilization without assistance than many European countries. Have they no rights in the matter?

The idea advanced by some new comers that if only English speaking teachers are employed the Mexicans will be forced to learn the language is laughable were it not so serious a matter to over half our population. Certain bellicose elements in the North have been trying the past 60 years to force the South to equalize the negro. Proud races are not to be forced. Education being a business proposition, the same principles apply to it as to other businesses. If a merchant went to China to solicit trade, he would not force himself to learn Chinese, but would get an interpreter and pick up the language by contact and by aid of those who could speak it. Just so in the matter of our native people learning the official language of the United States. Let them learn it properly so that it will be of service to them and will be a pleasure to have the accomplishment—just as thousands of our bright Mexicans are proud of their qualification to translate or interpret. The human mind is the most plastic thing known to man. A jug factory would not employ a man who did not understand the nature of clay or know how to mould it. Yet we are told by these people who favor the method mentioned, that a teacher who does not know a word of Spanish is the proper person to mould the minds of children about whose ideas and environment the teacher is as ignorant as the child is of the teacher's language.

I confess that I have not a very exalted opinion of the so-called "culture" of the east. When I look toward Boston to get a view of that much-vaunted culture, my eyes meet the rottenness of the Pennsylvania grafters and the methods of Tammany Hall, and I am thankful that I live in the west, where the grafting is confined mostly to the importations from that cultured section aforesaid.

This article must not be closed without mention of the present educational administration. The principle criticism of that administration is that it works 18 hours a day and expects its subordinates in the counties to do the same, and it pays too much attention to figures and reports and not enough to mixing with the people and allowing them to absorb some of its energy and ideals. Superintendency, territorial or county, is a business job, and must look to finances first and ideals of application next. Mr. Clark is now surrounding himself with business men who have been practical educators in the past. At our December meeting the teachers will have many papers setting forth their ideas and the business end will be there to take it all in, so that we may expect suggestions that may lead to better understanding, and therefore better legislation for the future. To all of which let us say "Amen."

PINEULES for the Kidneys
30 DAYS TRIAL FOR \$1.00.
On sale at the Sunnyside Drug Co's.

FOUND TIME FOR LITERATURE

English Literary Man Astonished to Find Accurate Scholarship Among Americans.

An English literary man, who visited this country some years ago to lecture, frankly declared that he came not expecting to find accurate scholarship among Americans, especially on purely literary subjects, adding affably:

"You have been too busy and useful a nation in practical matters to give much time to the arts and graces of learning."

During the dinner at which he made this remark he criticised Shakespeare, sharply declaring that his metaphors often were absurd, "as, for example," he said, "Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care." How ridiculous to figure sleep as knitting up a torn sleeve of a coat!

A young American sitting near him said modestly: "I think the word is not sleeve, but slava; the thin stuff of a damaged web. It is a technical expression among weavers."

"In the United States probably!" retorted the critic irritably. "Shakespeare never could have heard it. He meant sleeve."

"I believe," persisted the American gently, "the word is printed sleeve in all the old editions. It is not an American word, but has been used for centuries by weavers in Scotland and the north of England."

The visitor frowned and then with English frankness said, laughing: "Thank you, I was mistaken. Perhaps I am mistaken about other things and will be corrected before I leave your shores."

GENEROUS AT WIFE'S EXPENSE

Tired Wife Explains How Husband Gets the Reputation He Likes So Well.

"Yes," said the tired-looking woman, "I have a very generous husband, and this is the way he gets that reputation. The other day I worked and slaved in the kitchen for about ten hours making jelly. It was my first attempt, so I had considerable trouble and burned my fingers about seventeen times. It turned out pretty good, however, and of course I was proud and delighted. That night I put some on the table for dinner, and husband got enthusiastic."

"Next day he was visiting a sick friend of his, a man, by the way, quite able to buy anything he might want and whose wife never lifts her finger. On leaving, Mr. Generous Husband says: 'Wife made some pretty good jelly the other day. You might like some. I'll send you up half a dozen jars.'"

"Now, wouldn't that frost you, or rasp you, or whatever they say? Half a dozen jars! After all my work, to hand that jelly over to a man whose wife is too lazy to breathe! I made exactly eight jars, so we will have one more, unless he has already promised it to somebody else."

How to Receive Advice.

More wisdom is required in taking than in giving advice. It should seldom be taken whole. The great thing, as we believe, is to take none which is out of character. To do so is to regret it. If we are naturally slow of decision, we shall be hurried into promptness at our peril. If we are by nature placable and polite, we must not take advice to be arbitrary, even in the best cause, says a writer in the London Spectator. If we are impulsive, we should take counsel with a man of the same temperament and stronger mind; but not with the phlegmatic, though he be the wisest slowcoach on earth. We all know our own defects, and if we are decent people at all our moral constitution has set on certain compensations. To disturb these is to court failure. So far as the isolated act is concerned, rashly accepted advice may be good enough—and successful enough—but how are we to go on? We have started on a course which is out of character, and we shall stumble until we get back into our stride.

A Popular Fallacy.
The generally accepted belief that a person is useful in proportion as he is busy is controverted by a writer, who says: "I have a dog that is loaded up with fleas. In the summer time, when the fleas are plenty, that is the busiest dog I ever saw; when he isn't biting at the fleas he's snapping at the flies. He never has a minute to spare, but when he is the busiest he is the least account for practical purposes. And there is a young fellow in my neighborhood who has a Waterbury watch, and he smokes cigarettes. When he isn't winding his watch he is lighting a cigarette. He is a mighty busy young man, but he isn't worth two hoops in a water barrel."—Rule (Tex.) Review.

The Culture of the Age.

We are now passing through the age of the Distribution of Knowledge. The spread of the English-speaking race since 1850 and the cheapness of printing, have brought in primers and handbooks by the million. All the books of the older literatures are being abstracted and sown abroad in popular editions. The magazines fulfill the same function; every one of them is a penny encyclopedia.—John Jay Chapman, "Emerson and Other Essays."

An Excuse.

Little Fritzie—If you please, papa, don't whip me so hard—remember how it hurts mamma!—Megendorfer Blätter.

Won't Slight A Good Friend.

"I never need a cough medicine again I know what to get!" declares Mrs. A. L. Alley of Beala, Me., after using ten bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and seeing its excellent results in my own family and others. I am convinced it is the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds and lung trouble. Every one who tries it feels just that way. Relief is felt at once and its quick cure surprises you. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Croup, LaGrippe, Sore Throat, pain in chest or lungs its supreme. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Sunnyside Drug Company.

HOW HE SAVED THE CIRCUS

Wonderful Story Put Up by Owner Called Forth High Compliment from Editor.

Willis Cobb the circus man told this story:

Years ago he was traveling through the south with a wagon tent show and the press agent among other glowing accounts of "what's coming," announced a "herd of 20 camels from the sandy desert of Arabia."

When the show reached town, instead of 20, there was but one sickly camel. Some of the country newspapers paid no attention to this slight discrepancy, but when Cobb entered the office of a Georgia country editor he was mad enough to fight.

"I saw your parade, sah," said he, "and you lied to our people. I've a good mind to roast you. Where are your 20 camels you made my paper say you've got in your show?"

"I'll tell you how it was," explained Cobb. "When we passed the swamp on the way here it was full of alligators, and without the slightest warning they leaped upon the bank and devoured all but one of the camels. We put up a brave fight, but it was no use."

The editor gazed at Willis a couple of minutes and then said: "You're a good one. You ought to be a Georgia editor. Come out to my house to dinner to-day. I want to introduce my wife to the biggest liar on earth. She'll be glad to meet you."

Office Femininity.

"Women may flaunt their independence as much as they like," said the observant man, "but they seldom lose their femininity. If you take a look at those stenographers and typewriters who nestle about in every downtown office, you will find them between business hours at work on some little thing they would have done if they had been at home, a piece of embroidery, a dollie, hemstitching a handkerchief or embroidering a centerpiece or something. The top drawer of their desk is always full of feminine things, needles and thread and scissors. In fact, there are very few of them that I have seen who don't make their part of the office, in spite of their work, as much like home as possible."—New York Times.

Artificial "Coffee" Factories.

According to the statistics of a Paris paper which has investigated the subject, there are no less than 106 factories in France for the manufacture of artificial coffee. These factories turn out 24,000 tons annually, while there are 368 such establishments in Austria-Hungary, including 412 for the manufacture of coffee from figs and in Germany nearly 15,000 hands are employed in the trade and the annual output is 100,000 tons.

It follows that a large quantity of "coffee" which we drink has not an atom of the real berry in it. The list of substances out of which it is manufactured is alarming. Cereals soaked with beer, brandy or rum, chestnuts and horse chestnuts, haricot beans and broad beans, carrots, dates and, finally, the hard roe of the cod. The annual output of what is charmingly called "fanciful coffee" for Europe is estimated at over 257,000 tons.

Plausible Explanation.

The depot of Meridian, Tex., is about a mile from the business part of the town. One night a sleepy, weary traveling man said to the darky who was driving him to the hotel:

"Old man, why in the name of heaven did they put this depot so far from town?"

The darky scratched his head in thought, and replied:

"Waal, boss, I's 'fraid to admit dat I hasn't jes' de matter sufficient cogitation, but jes' jumped up fer a answer like dis, I s'pose dey done dat so as to have de depot as near as possible to de railroad."—Lippincott's.

Wonderful Clocks.

Five wheels and a small battery virtually constitute the mechanism of a wonderful clock just invented in England. It will run three years without attention, and at the end of that time all that is required is to attach a new battery.

Another new English clock enables the possessor to ascertain at a glance the mean time, the meridian and relative position of every part of the empire, besides being able to witness the actual speed and direction of the earth's rotation. The motive power is a clock in the base of the stand, and the apparatus requires winding only once a week.

In a Questionable Enterprise.

There are occasions when it is undoubtedly better to incur loss than to make gain.—Plautus.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Edward A. Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Bismuth from the original formula is the Sovereign Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, LaGrippe, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Maladies.

Thousands of people say they have relieved by it.

Those who have used it will have no other, and recommend it to their fellow sufferers.

It has cured many after they were given up as incurable by their physicians.

For full particulars, testimonials, etc., address C. A. Abbot, Sole Agent, 60 Ann Street, New York City, N. Y.

WORK OF THE GENEALOGIST

His Compensation Depends on His Being Able to Get Up a Really Handsome Family Tree.

The principal workers from the outside in the library of congress are those who are hunting up genealogies. They begin early and work late at this task, and they are paid variously, according to the genealogies they work out, declares the Washington Herald.

"To trace down an ordinary genealogy," said one of these researchers the other day, "I receive \$20, but if I am able to procure a real, handsome genealogy with a duke or a baron or a touch of royalty in it, then I get almost any price my conscience allows me to charge. One American family—now don't be curious, because the family happens to live outside of Washington—gave me \$500 for getting up a lovely family tree for them, which included the privilege of using a coat of arms with royal quarterings. I believe they were called down for using this coat of arms in England, and so they lay it aside when they are in Europe; but in America it appears in great splendor on their stationery, carriage doors and table linen, and it is said the women of the family have it embroidered on their lingerie, being unaware of the fact that the d'stuff side of the family are not entitled to the coat of arms, but only the quarterings of their father's and mother's arms on a lozenge. Don't pity the poor genealogist, for we are probably as well paid for our work as any of those who must work for a living."

THE MODERN GIRL AT HOME

Dainty and Pretty, and All That, But Their Ways Would Shock Their Grandmothers.

The two girls had written, asking the woman to tea. They wanted to meet her, to see how she looked and behaved, for some reason or other. When she arrived she found a beautiful studio furnished in exquisite style, for one of the girls was an interior decorator. She found the two girls of much daintiness and prettiness, and exceedingly modest and lovely, so much so that she was half afraid to breathe in their presence, afraid she might say or do something to shock them, having lived for some years in a Bohemian set. She drank the tea they gave her and talked on different topics which she thought would interest young girls. Finally one of the girls, pointing to a cigarette stub in an ash tray on the window sill, said apologetically:

"I suppose that shocks you awfully, doesn't it? It belongs to Stella. She will smoke now and then."

The woman took heart. "It doesn't shock me so very much," said she. "I'd like one."

Stella hastened to find the box of cigarettes.

"That was why I left home," she said. "My father told me I had either to leave home or quit smoking."

The other girl, in the beautiful and dainty white lawn, with small pink roses in it, arose and going to the drawer of her desk brought out a box. She opened it and took out a small perfume bottle.

"These," said she, "suit me better. Cigarettes are too mild."

Elvira's Way.

The teacher (reading)—"Then the girl warrior faced the mocking foe and unsheathed her deadly weapon." What does that mean, children? Well, Elvira?

Elvira—Please, ma'am, I think it means she stuck out her tongue.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Broad" and "Pigeon" Seed.

School children in the crowded parts of New York do not speak of corn and oats and wheat by those names, but always refer to them as "seeds." The other day in one of the big schools the teacher was talking to her pupils about gardening. She ended with a request for each pupil to bring a few seeds the next day to be planted in the window boxes. The following morning the children appeared mostly with either oats, wheat or corn. While putting a few grains of each in the earth the teacher referred to them by their familiar names. One of the girls in the class took courage to "set the teacher right" and said: "Some one must 'a told you wrong, teacher. That"—pointing to the wheat—"is broad seed, an' that yellow stuff ain't corn; it's pigeon seed. We always call them that in the block where we live."

Success when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

HOTEL de CAMP.

ROOMS, 25 Cents. MEALS, 25 Cents.
DAY BOARD, \$4.50 per WEEK; BOARD and ROOM, \$5.50 per WEEK.
D. HOODENPYLE, Proprietor. SUNNYSIDE, NEW MEX.

After the Dance

Have a Midnight Lunch at FORT SUMNER RESTAURANT

Light lunches will be served after each DANCE or ENTERTAINMENT held in A. Brown Harris's New Hall
Mrs. M. Philion, Proprietress.

5th. STREET MEAT MARKET.

CURTIS & WOLFLEY, Prop's.

The Best Line Of Fresh and Cured Meats In Town.

"OUT OF TOWN ORDERS SOLICITED."

Livery Stable and Feed Yard.

HORSES BOARDED BY THE MONTH. ADOBE CORRAL CAMP WITH CEMENT FLOOR, HACK MEETS ALL TRAINS.

W. M. HUNTER, Prop. SUNNYSIDE, N. M.

Notice to Homesteaders!

If your notice of intention to make final proof on your homestead appears in these columns, read it carefully, and if you find any error in the dates, description, or spelling of names, it should be reported to this office at once, so it can be corrected.

It might delay your final proof should an error be allowed to remain in the notice.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Victor Yockey, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 1125, made Oct. 1, 1897, for N-1-2 NW-1-4, Section 2, Township 2 N., Range 26 E., N.M.P. Meridian, by William T. Glasscock, Contestant, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said land for more than six months last past, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 1, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roswell, N. M.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Mary E. Nichols, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 243, made Sept. 18, 1897, for N-1-2 NW-1-4, Section 2, Township 2 N., Range 26 E., N.M.P. Meridian, by William T. Glasscock, Contestant, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said land for more than six months last past, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on Nov. 30, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roswell, N. M.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John A. Miller, contestant, against Homestead Entry, 144089, made June 9th, 1908, for Southwest 1-4 Section 7, Township 2 N., Range 21 E., N. M. P. Meridian, by James F. McKeekin, Contestant, in which it is alleged that said James F. McKeekin has wholly abandoned said land for a period of more than six months, next preceding October, 22nd 1909 the date of said contest affidavit and was not at said time residing upon and cultivating the same. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 27, 1909, before Frank N. Page, U. S. Court Commissioner at Buchanan, N. M., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Jan. 7, 1910, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Santa Fe, N. M.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed Oct. 25 1909, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

MARSHALL R. OTTEO, Register.

Nov 30-ec 4

Electric Bitters

Success when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that Len Williams, of La Lande, N. M., who, on June 1st, 1907, made H. E. 18092, for SW 1-4, Section 25, Township 3 N., Range 26 E. N.M.P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Charles C. Henry, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Fort Sumner, N. M., on the 8th day of December, 1909.
Claimant names as witnesses: W. M. Hunter, J. A. Perkins, and Perkins, P. G. Aldridge, all of Sunnyside, N. M.
T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that William F. Gillespie, one of the heirs of Ewell F. Gillespie, deceased, who, on June 22, 1909, made H. Entry 125, Serial No. 04235, for E 1-2 NW-1-4, Section 2, Township 2 N., Range 26 E., N.M.P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. M. Henderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, N. M., on the 11th day of December, 1909.
Claimant names as witnesses: Brown Harris, Will Maxwell, Ira P. Gillespie, Isaac Schofield, all of Sunnyside, N. M.
T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that Martha E. Walker, of Ricardo, Guadalupe Co., N. M., who, on March 12, 1897, made a Homestead Entry, No. 2474, Serial No. 08903, for N-1-4, Section 32, Township 2 N., Range 25 E., N.M.P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. M. Henderson, U. S. Commissioner, at Ricardo, N. M., on the 8th day of December, 1909.
Claimant names as witnesses: J. E. Walters, J. J. Black, W. E. Montague, J. N. Lene; all of Ricardo, N. M.
T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Susan Duval, contestant, against Homestead Entry, No. 5117, made Sept. 25, 1897, for N-1-4, Section 26, Township 2 N., Range 25 E., N.M.P. Meridian, by William T. Glasscock, Contestant, in which it is alleged that said entryman has wholly abandoned said land for more than six months last past, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on Nov. 30, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Oct. 21, 1909.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Susan Duval, contestant, against H. E. No. 11011, made Feb. 11th, 1907, for N-1-2 NE 1-4 NW 1-4, Section 21, Township 1 N., Range 27 E., by William Akers, contestant, in which it is alleged that said William Akers has wholly abandoned the said tract that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and next prior to the date hereof; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that his alleged absence from said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, and that, the said contestant is ready to prove at such time and place as may be named by the Register and Receiver for a hearing in said case, and he therefore asks to be allowed to prove said allegations, and that said homestead entry No. 11011 may be declared cancelled and forfeited to the United States, be the contestant, paying the expenses of such hearing. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 4th, 1909, before D. J. Townley, U. S. Commissioner at La Lande, N. M. (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 15th, 1909 before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roswell, N. M.)

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Oct. 29, Dec. 4.